

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 19

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari: Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 222 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7 a. m.) for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 1 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.45 p. m. for Petropolis.

Retraining from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The barca-trains leave Petropolis at 6 a. m. and 8.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.30 p. m. for Mand pier and barca for Prainha.

On Sundays and holidays the barca-train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m. Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Mourão. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 1.17 p. m. daily, and at 1.40 a. m. on Saturdays. Excursion train leaves Marly on Saturdays at 1.15 p. m. (barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 4.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.05, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^o de Março. EUGENE SEEGE, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendes de Sá, Itaboraity.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Gattete, English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 p. m. E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School at 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Catxa 152

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Retz of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 76, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is residing in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 30 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 11.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—3, Rua Gonçalves Dias—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Casimiro (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; J. L. LEMAY, Minister. Gifts, books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. President: Rodrigues. President: Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Ten days ago a volcano broke out at Sanjil in the department of Pombó, Catamarca. It threw out a large quantity of mud, and the noise terrified the inhabitants of the locality. A flood of mud has destroyed many vineyards and smothered large fields of maize and other cereals. It is not yet known whether there have been any personal casualties, as all communication with the town is cut off by a lake of hot mud surrounding it. — *Buenos Aires Herald*, April 21.—Mr. S. Hombberger, the artist, is about to visit his home in the United States after a sojourn of thirteen years in Buenos Aires. During his residence here Mr. Hombberger has won the esteem and respect of everyone who has come into contact with him and has, since his landing in the country, been known as a gentleman of culture and benevolence. In social circles he is a favourite, and his services have ever been freely given to advance any charitable cause. As an artist Mr. Hombberger easily ranks as the first in his special field here. He is an artist in the truest sense of the word, by temperament and by training. His work has been done perhaps too modestly. Certainly, he has never courted publicity; but merit of the highest distinction is there and whatever he does bears the stamp of his sterling integrity and unerring artistic insight. We believe Mr. Hombberger means to make a stay of some months in the United States, after which he will return to Buenos Aires. He sails on the *Clyde*, which leaves here on the 11th of May for Rio, at which port he will catch the *Wordsworth* sailing direct for New York. *Bon voyage* and a safe return! — *Southern Cross*.

(As our old friend will be in Rio before our next issue is out, we hope this note will remind him before he sails to look us up.—Ed. R. N.)

OPENING DAY, SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB'S NEW GROUND.

Ten years ago the Britishers in Santos held a meeting and decided to form a club to be called the Santos Athletic Club. Of those men who attended that meeting a great many are dead, some have left Brazil forever, but there are still a few of the founders left in Santos, and we were pleased to see them amongst the large gathering at the opening of the new ground on Wednesday last.

As the S. A. C. is now entering on a new phase in its existence a few remarks on its early history and vicissitudes may not be out of place. The club was founded in 1891 and during the first years was fairly successful, thanks in a great measure to the untiring efforts of Messrs. Sell and F. Colbourne, who worked unceasingly in the interest of the members. Yellow fever, loss of members, bad weather, or anything else did not daunt them, and had it not been for these two men there would be no S. A. C. to-day.

As everybody is aware the club had no ground of its own and the members played their cricket and tennis matches on the beach in front of the Boqueirão Hotel, and it speaks well for the quality of the Britisher in Santos when we see that they have kept the club going through all these years. How many times has the writer seen the cricketers carrying out their matting and preparing a pitch on the sand for a game? And how many times, just as everything was prepared and the game ready to start, has he also seen a big wave of the sea wash completely over the pitch? But little things of this kind did not prevent the members having their game; another pitch would be selected higher up and the game proceeded with.

We have also seen the popular "Dickey" Richards at six o'clock in the morning, Sunday and holiday, marking out a tennis court on the beach in order that a tournament might be brought off. This was in the early days of the club; later on no one bothered about tennis on the beach, but cricket still continued in a very half hearted manner during 1894, '95, '96, and about this time it was rumored that the club was going to liquidate. However at the general meeting held 1896 a new and energetic committee was elected and the club took new life. A team of cricketers was induced to come from Rio and play a match and although Santos was beaten it gave a "go" to the club. Since November, 1896, the club has never looked back, the various committees have worked as true Britishers and to-day they may be justly proud in pointing to the ground where so many people assembled and saying: "This belongs to the S. A. C."

The present ground was purchased a little more than a year ago for Rs. 20,000 and the club has spent about Rs. 30,000 in levelling, pavilion and tennis court. Rs. 30,000 of the above was raised by an issue of debentures bearing 6%, which, thanks to the liberal support of the members and friends of the club, was fully subscribed in a very short time. It is the hope of the committee to repay all these debentures at par in five years when the ground will become the absolute property of S. A. C. Several of the members have already presented their shares to the club. We heard on the ground that Rs. 2,700 had been given already.

The present membership is 130 and the club is going stronger than ever, a proof of which is, that two years ago the selection committee had great difficulty in getting any eleven together. To-day they can arrange second eleven matches with São Paulo and have men working hard to secure a place.

On Wednesday all trolleys and horsemen headed in one direction, the club ground. At the front gate floated the gay colours of

the club and as the members and guests arrived on the ground itself they saw floating majestically from a graceful flag staff (the gift of Capt. Smith) the Brazilian and English flags.

For a cricket ground no better site could have been found in Santos. It is central for everybody. The grounds measure about 140 metres square, the playing area being sufficiently large for all ordinary players, there being no Jessop or Bonner in Santos. In one corner a cement tennis court has been put down and we were informed that before the year closes another one will be ready. The pavilion is not a very elaborate concern, but serves the purpose. It is divided up into a members' dressing-room, with lockers, a ladies' room, also fitted with lockers, and a large open veranda for members to watch the cricket. There is also a bar where members may purchase anything from champagne to pipe-clay. Attached to the bar at one end of the pavilion is a rustic structure, an excellent arrangement where members may sit and sip their lemonade and peppermint and syphon without interfering with the ladies.

Precisely at 3.30 the cricket game was stopped and the president of the club, Mr. David Ellis, in an appropriate speech officially declared the ground open. Mr. Marks, British consul, followed with a few words wishing success to the club, and then Mr. Sell, first in English and afterwards in Portuguese, thanked the visitors and the representatives of the press for their attendance. On behalf of the *Diário de Santos* Dr. Cunha e Costa replied in an excellent speech. The editor of the *Tribuna do Povo* also made a few remarks.

During the speech-making a telegram of congratulation was handed to the secretary from an old friend and founder of the club, Joe Elworthy.

The brass band, Colonial Portuguese, arrived at 1 o'clock and treated the guests to various musical selections during the afternoon. We noticed the bar did a large trade all day; indeed so great was the rush at times that the ever-busy Tommy Coleborn was seen drawing chops, and opening bottles for hours at a time.

The cricket itself was not first-class, although all the men were very keen in the field and several smart catches were made. We give the full scores below.

Amongst the large number of people present we noticed:—F. W. Mark, Esq., H. B. Mark, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. D. Ellis and Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Beaver, Mr. Helwig, Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and Miss Dagge, Mr. and Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Simonsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lundin (from São Paulo), Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Miss Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Misses Carneiro, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mr. H. K. Heyland, Mr. A. H. Thompson, Mr. G. Georgius, Mr. Rosenheim, Dr. Cunha e Costa, representative of *Diário de Santos*, Sr. Rande, representative of *Cidade de Santos*, Editor of *Tribuna do Povo*, Mr. Christy, representing the S. Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. Von Heyer, Sur. F. Pozio, Mr. and Miss Silva, commission representing "Club Internacional de Regatas," Capt. Stabell, s.s. "Rosenmorran," Capt. Hyde, s.s. "Eton," and others.

The game terminated about five o'clock and the committee may congratulate themselves on the opening day being a great success.

The ladies very generously supplied tea and cake, which was greatly appreciated by everybody present.

The results of the match between the Secretary's team and the Captain's team, played on 3rd May, were as follows:

SECRETARY'S TEAM.

Kealman, A. ct. Richards, b. Barham.....	0
Stock, C. L. ct. Greenland, b. do.....	5
Burgos, A. M. ct. Richards, b. do.....	1
Lewis, P. b. do.....	0
Carré, E. A. b. Barber.....	0
Tracey, H. b. do.....	9
Wheatley, H. L. ct. Richards, b. Barham.....	9
Stewart-Smith, C. b. Barber.....	0
Lloyd, R. C. b. Barham.....	1
Pritchard, A. b. Barber.....	8
Smith, A. T. ct. Edwards, b. do.....	7
Born, H. ct. Evans, b. do.....	0
Greene, E. ct. Richards, b. do.....	2
Standin, B. ct. Barber, b. Barham.....	0
Dickson, A. not out.....	0
Preece, C. W. b. Barber.....	0
Morgan, S. A. b. do.....	2
Byes.....	3
Leg-bye.....	1
Total.....	48

CAPTAIN'S TEAM.

Tross, H. c. and b. Kealman.....	1
Tweedie, A. L. run out.....	1
Barber, H. F. run out.....	1
Gepp, F. H. ct. Wheatley, b. Kealman.....	7
Cross, J. A. retired.....	22
Barham, E. A. b. Wheatley.....	1
Edwards, M. S. ct. Tracey, b. do.....	0
Richards, A. ct. Born, b. Tracey.....	0
Cooper, E. ct. Carré, b. Wheatley.....	6
Watson, A. D. b. Stock.....	3
Evans, T. H. run out.....	1
Greenland, L. C. b. Stock.....	0
Thompson, J. H. b. do.....	4
Lewis, A. b. Burgos.....	10
Smith, H. P. b. Stock.....	4
Veira, C. G. ct. Wheatley, b. do.....	1
Wright, H. L. not out.....	0
Byes.....	7
Leg-byes.....	3
Total.....	72

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Draws on:

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Montevideo and Paysandú.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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78, Rua da Quitanda

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Draws on:

(Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and Agencies.
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(Union Bank of London, Limited,
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 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg
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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
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These wonderful pills, so useful and
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811
 Profits in suspense. . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 80th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, De-terro
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the message sent to congress on the 3rd
 inst. the President begins by alluding to the
 pledges contained in his letter to Messrs. N. M.
 Rothschild & Sons and in his inaugural
 address.

The part relating to foreign affairs treats of
 the boundary question with Bolivia and with
 French Guiana, and also with the proposal
 of the Tsar for disarming.

In regard to the question of internal tran-
 quillity the President devotes a few lines to
 the disturbances in Mato Grosso.

He recommends legislation for making
 elections the real expression of the will of the
 people and refers, as a sample of the manner
 in which elections are now held, to the constant
 complaints against electoral abuses in the
 federal district.

He states that a competent person has been
 appointed to frame the civil code.
 He asks for appropriations for completing
 the quarantine stations at Pará and Tamau-
 ndé.

The army, he says, has been reduced to
 15,000 men. He recommends the framing of
 a military penal code and the adoption of
 measures for enforcing the execution of the
 conscription law.

The navy, he asserts, is not in a position to
 perform all the duties required of it, but
 with the new vessels that will soon be ready
 and with the gallantry and efficiency which
 it has displayed in every emergency, it will
 not fail to render valuable services to the
 country.

«Long experience», says the President, «has
 demonstrated that there is no real advantage
 in keeping railways under government man-
 agement.» After stating his reasons for this
 opinion he proceeds to show that it has been
 justified by the result, up to the present time,
 of the lease of government railways in Brazil.

This is seen in the following statement:

Bauri Railway:
 Under government management:
 1896, deficit 47,396\$566
 1897, " 125,922\$832

Under private management:
 1898, May 1 to Dec. 31, surplus 419,478\$835

Sobral Railway:
 Under government management:
 1896, deficit 77,601\$230
 1897, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, deficit 69,781\$105

Under private management:
 1897, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, surplus 27,351\$345
 1898, surplus 92,758\$210

Pernambuco Central Railway:
 Under government management:
 1896, deficit 192,435\$372
 1897, " 596,643\$696

Under private management:
 1898, Jan. 1 to April 30, deficit 193,134\$529

Under private management:
 1898, May 1 to Dec. 31, surplus 86,542\$211

This significant result has induced the gov-
 ernment to call for tenders for the lease of
 the S. Francisco, Paulo Afonso and Sul de
 Pernambuco railways. The Central, says the
 President, he is reserving for a favorable
 opportunity for an operation, which, in view
 of the great value of that important property
 of the nation, will exercise a decisive influence
 on our financial system.

«The receipts of this road, which amounted
 to 30,386,487\$44 in 1897, rose last year to
 34,098,051\$15. Nevertheless the year closed
 with a considerable deficit, which aggravated
 in no slight degree the distressing situation
 of the treasury. And yet that road is fed by
 extensive districts embracing the three great
 central states of S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and
 Rio de Janeiro and offering to a rich and
 powerful company the most favorable pros-

pects for a prosperous undertaking.» All that
 is necessary, says the President, is to encour-
 age production, a work which the govern-
 ment has already begun by reducing freight
 rates on certain agricultural products. This
 measure, he adds, the government intends ex-
 tending to other railways.

In regard to the financial improvement of
 the country the President says that the gov-
 ernment attaches most importance to measures
 for combating the depreciation of the cur-
 rency. He accordingly proposes to promote
 the contraction of the issue by means of re-
 demption, «for which purpose there should be
 instituted a special fund. This means that
 the redemption of paper money constitutes a
 capital point in the government's financial
 policy.

«In addition to this indirect measure, which
 by withdrawing part of the currency produces
 the appreciation of that which remains in
 circulation, we may also promote that appre-
 ciation by the direct measure of instituting a
 guarantee fund for paper money. This con-
 stitutes another capital point in the financial
 policy of the government.

«The redemption fund may be formed of
 the sums received from the lease of all the
 railways, except the Central, of the budget
 surplus, of the money received in payment of
 the debts of the various banks and of all inci-
 dental revenue.

«The guarantee fund for the currency may
 be formed of the product of 5% more in the
 gold duty on imports and of all the surplus
 gold revenue.»

The President further proposes, that in con-
 formity with what may be deemed expedient
 in view of the state of exchange and of the
 progress made in the reduction of the volume
 of the circulating medium, the government
 shall be empowered to make use of money
 belonging to either of these funds for the pur-
 pose of increasing the amount of the other,
 provided that under no circumstances shall
 the guarantee fund be reduced by more than
 one-half.

The President also wishes authorization for
 using the money belonging to the guarantee
 fund in cases of stringency in the money mar-
 ket and the consequent prohibition of the ex-
 pedient, now in use, of temporary issues of
 paper money for this purpose. The latter
 measure, he says, intended for exceptional
 cases, has been converted into an ordinary
 expedient, and the lack of publicity with
 which such issues have been attended has
 contributed to the depreciation of the cur-
 rency, whose volume has been considerably
 increased by the abusive failure to withdraw
 from circulation the paper thus issued. To
 leave at the government's option the use of so
 dangerous a faculty will, he says, generate a
 lack of confidence that will neutralize the
 most earnest efforts for redemption.

The President then proceeds to describe the
 evil effects of the excessive issues of paper
 money. Among these effects was the un-
 healthy stimulus given to manufacturing in-
 dustry, which, being founded on a fictitious
 basis, could not prosper. There ensued vio-
 lent and sudden failures, resulting in heavy
 losses, destroying a considerable part of pub-
 lic and private wealth and impoverishing the
 country more and more all the while.

«The measure adopted for combatting these
 disasters», says the President, «was a remedy
 that was worse than the evil: there was fram-
 ed an ultra protectionist tariff for the support
 of this artificial manufacturing industry, thus
 raising the price of merchandise and sacrific-
 ing the whole nation for the benefit of a few
 manufacturers. The actual monopoly result-
 ing from the prohibitive tariff has been man-
 ifestly detrimental to agricultural produc-
 tion. This is equivalent to saying that we have
 strayed from the path indicated by the true
 principles of political economy. It is high
 time to return to the right road, and for this
 purpose what we have to do is to endeavor to
 export everything that we can produce more
 advantageously than other nations and im-
 port what they can produce more advant-
 ageously than we.

«Thus the modification of the custom-house
 tariff in conformity with the principles here
 set forth is still another capital point in the
 government's financial policy.

The President says that the appreciation
 and stability of the currency will open the
 way to the introduction of foreign capital,
 which, seeking profitable investment, will
 flow into the country, attracted by the incom-
 parable riches of Brazil.

«But», says the President, «we must see to
 our revenue and never lose sight of our neces-
 sary retrenchment policy.

«The synopsis for the year 1898 shows that
 the revenue collected amounted to 307,623,-
 291\$672, which will be increased to 351,460,-
 318\$060 by the addition of 43,837,026\$388,
 probable amount of the balance-sheets that
 have not yet been sent to the treasury. Add-
 ing to this sum the result of the additional
 half year, which, estimated by that of the
 corresponding period of the previous year,
 will amount to 11,401,015\$932, we shall have
 a total of 362,861,333\$992, which is 20,208,-
 333\$992 more than the budget estimate of
 342,653,000\$.

«The appropriations voted amounted to
 372,812,424\$160, increased to 409,290,766\$644
 by special appropriations made for the respec-
 tive year to the amount of 36,478,282\$475.

«Comparing the revenue with the expendi-
 ture, we have a deficit of 46,429,372\$592,
 which, in the final settlement of the year's
 accounts, will be considerably reduced by the
 surplus in budget items and even in the
 special appropriations.

«As to the present year, the returns thus
 far received for the first quarter show that the

sum collected was 77,025,309\$, which permits us to estimate at 308,101,266\$ the revenue to be collected in the whole year. If we add to this sum that of 11,401,015\$932, presumable amount of the revenue for the additional six months and 40,000,000\$ premium on the gold product of 10% of the import duties, we shall have as the probable revenue for this year the sum of 359,502,315\$932.

Deducting from this revenue the expenditure estimated at 328,623,575\$586, we shall have a balance of 30,878,739\$546.

The President, however, thinks that the revenue for 1899 will exceed the foregoing estimate. In his opinion the decrease in importation during the first quarter of the present year was solely due to the large importation effected in December for the purpose of escaping the gold duties and will be compensated by large imports in the rest of the year.

He reminds congress, however, that during the present year the treasury has to pay the outstanding amount of the loan of 42,000,000\$ and to redeem paper money to the amount of over 40,000,000\$, including the 14,000,000\$ already redeemed. This redemption, he adds, besides being insufficient, is accomplished at the cost of the increase of our foreign debt.

The treasury, he states, has already paid debts amounting to about 32,000,000\$ represented by its account with the Banco da Republica and by exchequer bills.

To counterbalance the increase in the foreign debt the government, he says, has to reduce the internal gold debt by redeeming the bonds of 1868 and 1889, an operation whose cost he estimates at over 50,000,000\$.

«As you see,» says the President, «the government needs resources amounting to a considerable sum. But, as it is evident that we cannot count on the enlargement of taxation, we can only appeal to heavy reductions in expenditure, since those that have already been made are insufficient.»

The President then proceeds to recommend legislation in regard to montepios and the pensions of retired functionaries. In regard to the former he says that there is no treasury in the world capable of supporting the burdens which they entail.

He also wishes legislation for improving the system of collecting revenue and for clearly defining the respective spheres of the general and state governments in regard to the stamp-tax.

«I am convinced,» he says, «that the solution of the financial question depends less on the natural resources of the country than on the wisdom of the measures adopted by those who control its destinies.»

EXPLORATION OF THE BERMEJO.

In our last, says the *B. A. Standard* of April 20th, we published the news telegraphed to us by our travelling correspondent of the arrival of the Leach expedition at Corrientes. We can now give our readers some details of the journey. Mr. Leach, it will be remembered, left the department of San Pedro by River Lavayen on the 13th March last. The party which accompanied him was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Robert Smyth, Ballard, Major Zorrilla, several English volunteers and five mechanics. Three barges were forwarded by the national government, which, with the two they constructed, made five in all; the government, in order to co-operate, furthermore gave orders that Major Zorrilla (*teniente de navio*) should join the expedition. Having left La Esperanza they had not long been *en route* when one of the barges struck against a submerged trunk and was capsized; those on board her managed to save themselves along with the greater part of the cargo. Three fire arms were lost, besides some luggage. The Bermejo in its upper course is literally studded with these trunks; a great obstruction, for each is the origin of the formation of sand banks; otherwise, Mr. Leach says, the river is perfectly navigable in all its course by boats of small draught, and that the medium depth is 2 metres, falling on exceptional occasions to 1 metre nearly. Some Mataco Indians, who inhabit the zone that lies between the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo, joined Mr. Leach on his way, and are at present in Corrientes, for they had never been out of their Chaco dominions. A few Tobá Indians also paid the expedition a visit, but did not offer to join. Satisfying their curiosity in a friendly way, they retired into the woods. As regards the health of the expeditionaries, they are none the worse for the hardships and privations they underwent. The stores held out splendidly, and Mr. Leach is so pleased at the results obtained that he intends organizing another expedition shortly with the special object of making an attempt to clear the river of some trunks.

«I see in your American papers,» said Smalwy, from the depths of a pile of rumpled exchanges, «that the editors are having a great deal to say about 'hog movements'. I've no patience with such bosh! What does an editor know about hog movements, anyway? In fact, what does anybody know? I never yet saw a hog that would move just as you desired. I never saw a hog go the way you wanted him to go. I never saw a drove of hogs all move together in one direction. The movements of a hog, speaking broadly, are animated by pure clumsiness, and these smart Allicks can't make me believe anything to the contrary!»

CRICKET AT MORRO VELHO.

The third match of the season at Morro Velho came off on the 30th April, when the «Barracks» played the «World». The ground has been considerably improved since last year and has been laid down with the best suitable grass that could be obtained from England. Although the season is young yet, the chief feature of this last game was the improvement in play shown all round. The second feature was the unexpected victory of the «Barracks», but the «World» will probably be able to turn the tables when the return match comes off on the 30th August. Munday, Turner, Drew and E. Jones showed some very pretty batting, and Dr. Jones, Tarling and Atherton bowled well. The game was watched by a large number of spectators of many nationalities, a band discoursed sweet music on the ground, and an excellent lunch was served at the hotel under the able management of Capt. Martin.

The scores were as follows:

BARRACKS.	
1st innings.	
J. Holman, b. Gill.....	0
T. Atherton, b. Tarling.....	11
W. Munday, c. Gill, b. Tarling.....	26
R. Holman, c. Wilder, b. Tarling.....	0
S. Turner, not out.....	28
A. Grenfell, b. Gill.....	1
J. Drew, c. and b. E. Jones.....	7
H. Pollard, b. Tarling.....	13
H. Smith, stumped Tarling.....	0
T. Sutcliffe, b. Tarling.....	0
R. Kopenhagen, c. Gill, b. Tarling.....	5
Extras.....	5
Total.....	91
2nd innings.	
J. Holman, run out.....	8
S. Turner, b. Tarling.....	0
W. Munday, b. Dr. Jones.....	2
T. Atherton, b. Tarling.....	0
H. Smith, b. Gill.....	5
A. Grenfell, c. Sutcliffe, b. Gill.....	5
J. Drew, not out.....	19
H. Pollard, c. Holman, b. Gill.....	0
R. Holman, b. Dr. Jones.....	4
T. Sutcliffe, stumped Tarling.....	4
R. Kopenhagen, c. Gill, b. Dr. Jones.....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	49

THE WORLD.	
1st innings.	
H. Gent, b. Munday.....	9
Dr. Jones, run out.....	5
E. Jones, b. Munday.....	21
T. Tarling, b. Atherton.....	1
T. Gill, b. Atherton.....	7
R. Hinton, b. Atherton.....	0
J. Stephens, b. Munday.....	6
M. Fenwick, not out.....	1
A. Kennedy, c. Holman, b. Atherton.....	6
W. Dunstan, c. Grenfell, b. Munday.....	6
F. Wilder, b. Atherton.....	0
Total.....	56
2nd innings.	
R. Hinton, c. and b. Atherton.....	2
Dr. Jones, b. Atherton.....	6
T. Gill, c. and b. Atherton.....	0
T. Tarling, b. Munday.....	4
E. Jones, run out.....	0
J. Stephens, not out.....	7
A. Kennedy, c. Sutcliffe, b. Atherton.....	1
W. Dunstan, b. Atherton.....	0
F. Harvey, stumped Munday.....	2
M. Fenwick, b. Atherton.....	0
E. Lowes, l.b.w. b. Atherton.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	26

THE WORLD.	
1st innings.	
H. Gent, b. Munday.....	9
Dr. Jones, run out.....	5
E. Jones, b. Munday.....	21
T. Tarling, b. Atherton.....	1
T. Gill, b. Atherton.....	7
R. Hinton, b. Atherton.....	0
J. Stephens, b. Munday.....	6
M. Fenwick, not out.....	1
A. Kennedy, c. Holman, b. Atherton.....	6
W. Dunstan, c. Grenfell, b. Munday.....	6
F. Wilder, b. Atherton.....	0
Total.....	56
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R. Hinton, c. and b. Atherton.....	2
Dr. Jones, b. Atherton.....	6
T. Gill, c. and b. Atherton.....	0
T. Tarling, b. Munday.....	4
E. Jones, run out.....	0
J. Stephens, not out.....	7
A. Kennedy, c. Sutcliffe, b. Atherton.....	1
W. Dunstan, b. Atherton.....	0
F. Harvey, stumped Munday.....	2
M. Fenwick, b. Atherton.....	0
E. Lowes, l.b.w. b. Atherton.....	0
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W. Dunstan, b. Atherton.....	0
F. Harvey, stumped Munday.....	2
M. Fenwick, b. Atherton.....	0
E. Lowes, l.b.w. b. Atherton.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	26

—It is worthy of note that Gov. Bernardo de Irigoyen has been compelled to appeal to the people of the province of Buenos Aires against their elected (?) representatives. He says that he has tried to provide an honest, liberal and just government, «to satisfy provincial administrative necessities, to improve its financial situation, to combat the electoral fraud which undermines the political organism of this state» etc., but that «my efforts have been fruitless owing to the corruption which prevails in the province». His manifesto is a sweeping condemnation of the political methods which pass for republican in these latitudes.

—Another member of the Gerlach expedition to the South Pole has arrived at Montevideo. The expedition has proved that what is marked Palmerland on English maps is really a group of islands, one of which is named Moreno, after the Argentine boundary commissioner. The vessel entered Hughes gulf, which is really a strait, by the north and came out by the west into the Pacific. Besides mosses and lichens, a single flowering plant, a grain, was found. On this poor vegetation two insects and four species of small spiders were found, belonging to unknown classes. There were many seals and penguins. Geography shows that the depth of water round continents is always 500 metres, this bottom being called the Continental Plateau. The *Belgica's* sounding, showed a uniform depth of 500 metres, which proved that there is land further south. The fauna of this continental plateau were not as in the continental plateaux of other continents but identical with that of the lowest depths of ocean in equatorial and temperate regions. The results obtained by direct observation of magnetic declination and force of the compass do not coincide with the theoretical calculations made upon them.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

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« Monteiro Jr. & C., » 25, » Vis. Inhamma.
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Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 30.—The New York press publishes telegrams from Manila saying that Aguinaldo has sent to General Otis to inform him that he can only surrender with his troops on condition that the independence of the Philippines is recognised under the protection of the United States.

The government has sent instructions to General Otis to send back any volunteers who may express a wish to go home from the Philippines.

Some miners on strike in Coeur d'Alene, in the north of Idaho, have blown up two factories in that region with dynamite. The damage done is said to amount to two million dollars.

May 1.—The public treasury has to-day paid over the stipulated 20 million dollars to Spain for the cession of the Philippines.

A great meeting in favor of the abandonment of the Philippines was held in Chicago to-day, and a resolution to that effect was sent to the President of the United States.

MAY 2.—All the English vessels in the port of New York were dressed with flags to-day in honor of the first anniversary of the battle of Cavite, when the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters were destroyed by Admiral Dewey.

The Philippine delegates have again interviewed General Otis with new proposals of peace, but the American commander will only listen to an unconditional surrender.

The government has received official advice that Capt. Rockefeller was sent some time ago to Calocan has not been heard of since and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the Tagalos. Another convoy of provisions has been sent from Manila for the relief of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

MAY 3.—The latest statistics published in the press state the total cost of the war with Spain to have been 300 millions of dollars. The sum also includes the cost of the Philippine campaign up to the present. The number of killed and wounded in these campaigns is 6,190.

Telegrams from Samoa say that the insurrection there is gaining ground, and it is feared that it will spread to all the islands.

The American troops in the Philippines have taken possession of Macabebe, and were received with enthusiasm by the natives. General Lawton is advancing on Malinao, and the Tagalo General Luna is reported to be concentrating his troops in S. Thomas.

The cruiser "Chicago" has received orders to proceed to Iloilo to support the claims of the United States for damages and insults sustained by the American citizens there. The press counsels the government to take identical steps with Nicaragua and Honduras.

It is announced from Manila that General has taken Baling and has inflicted great loss on the insurgents.

MAY 4.—The government has resolved to apply to Cuba and Porto Rico the same immigration laws in force in the United States.

General Otis has telegraphed that General MacArthur's troops have had a stiff fight with the Tagalos to the south of San Fernando, gaining a complete victory, and inflicting a crushing defeat on the insurgents, who suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. The correspondence of the New York "Herald" confirms the fact that General Wheaton's brigade has occupied San Thonaz after a heavy battle.

Spain.

APR. 29.—Sr. Silveira's horses ran away last night, and the premier had a narrow escape as his driver and footman were both slightly injured.

A mad veterinary was apprehended in the royal theatre when the Queen-regent was present, on suspicion of making a homicidal attempt. The man is well known as a professor of his art, and no importance is attached to the incident, especially after the subsequent enquiries.

APR. 30.—The generals on the reserve list of the Spanish army have called a meeting of their branch to protest against General Tejero being relegated to the reserve in view of the court-martial which deprived him of his active rank, for incompetence in the presence of the enemy. They go further and ask for him to be struck off the army list altogether.

The net result of the Spanish elections is that no party has an absolute majority, and it is thought that the return of the Sagasta party to power is very doubtful in any case, in spite of the weakness of the conservatives.

The Philippine General, Reyes, has had an interview with General Polavieja, in the course of which he counselled him to negotiate with Agoncillo for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners. (It seems to us that in view of the probable surrender of the Tagalo minister of war is scarcely likely to nibble at the bait.)

MAY 1.—The result of the elections for senators is now definitely known. The Silveira government has obtained a majority of 40 seats in that chamber.

A largely attended meeting was held in Madrid in celebration of labor day, but although the language used by the speakers was vehement the manifestation passed off without any disturbance.

Havana telegrams published in buying up that an American syndicate in buying up the best factories and tobacco plantations in Cuba, in order to establish a monopoly in Havana tobacco.

MAY 2.—The government is said to be about to raise another loan of 2,000 millions of pesetas.

The sufferings of the people in the agricultural districts of Spain on account of the prolonged drought are very great, and it is feared that unless rain quickly falls the harvests will be halflost. Serious disturbances have broken out in the town of Albuquerque, in the province of Badajoz, led by the principal schoolmaster of the place. The police succeeded in making this man prisoner in spite of determined attempts at rescue on the part of the populace. A squadron of cavalry has been sent there to preserve order.

To-day being the anniversary of Spanish independence was celebrated with great pomp in all the principal cities of the kingdom.

Rumors are again prevalent of serious disagreement between Sr. Silveira and General Polavieja on the question of increasing the army estimates to which the premier is opposed.

MAY 3.—In the frontier town of Zamora between Spain and Portugal, a serious conflict occurred between Spanish and Portuguese soldiers on account of a Spanish woman who had been insulted by Portuguese. The incident has caused great excitement in the district.

«La Reforma» the ministerial organ, says that it is absolutely impossible to make any reduction in the army estimates, at least during the present year.

Great swarms of locusts have appeared in the province of Ciudad Real, and are causing havoc amongst the crops.

The «Gaceta Oficial» has to-day published the text of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States for the first time.

Great Britain

APR. 29.—The delegates sent by Aguinaldo to make peace with the Americans have retired from Manila without having made any treaty, as General Otis would only hear of an unconditional surrender. This the delegates did not power to grant without consulting the Philippine congress, which body General Otis refuses to recognise. There has been no cessation of hostilities up to the present and skirmishes are still reported from the neighborhood of Calumpit.

APR. 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury announced in the course of his speech at the Royal Academy banquet that negotiations had been concluded between Russia and Great Britain as to their respective railways in the north of China, and he was pleased to say that all causes of trouble between the two countries were now removed.

APR. 3.—To-day in the house of lords, Lord Salisbury gave the bases of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia as to their policy in the north of China. Great Britain has undertaken not to construct or to countenance the construction of any railways beyond the southern boundary of the Amoy territory, and Russia has promised not to do anything in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley. There was no stipulation as to spheres of influence, but the independence of China was to be maintained.

The Russo-British arrangement has been well received by the press.

The usual labor meetings took place in London to-day, and immense crowds of people walked in procession through the principal streets on their way to Hyde Park, where speeches were delivered on the eight hours question for the most part. There was no disturbance of the public peace.

MAY 2.—Telegrams from Manila published in London say that the peace commissioners from Aguinaldo have repeated their overture to General Otis, who has again insisted on an unconditional surrender.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, has again officially denied in the house of commons that the government has any intention to grant any special advantages to the Trans-African railway.

A large meeting was held to-day in favor of the Trans-African railway scheme, in the course of which Mr. Cecil Rhodes was warmly cheered.

MAY 3.—Aguinaldo has telegraphed to the Philippine committee in London that he has opened negotiations for peace with the United States but denies that they include an American protectorate, which under no conditions could he accept.

There was a lively debate in the house of commons to-night on the budget bill in which Sir William Harcourt and Sir Charles Dilke attacked the government policy which was defended by Mr. Goschen. The bill was passed by 280 votes to 155.

Lord Kitchener recently sent Ibrahim Ali on a mission to his relative, the Sultan of Darfour, but on arrival in Darfour Ibrahim found the Sultan had been dethroned by Dinar, who had killed 220 of the loyal troops and forced the rest to fly. Ibrahim returned to Omdurman yesterday with 30 survivors of the Sultan's army.

MAY 4.—Telegrams from Samoa say that Mataafa has accepted the proposition of arbitration of the powers interested. The German representative, however, refused to take any part in the matter.

The mill-owners in Lancashire have agreed to the higher wages demanded by the men on strike.

France.

APR. 28.—Deputies Dornolde and Habert were to-day committed for trial before a jury on the charges of having conspired against

the government and of having incited the military to disobedience.

The *Figaro* now gives the evidence of Esterhazy before the court of cassation in full. The principal facts have long been known.

The *Temps* asserts that the presiding judge has asked the colonial minister to furnish him with a document found in Guiana which is said to contain abundant evidence of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Meurice, one of the experts in handwriting, has his evidence recorded in the *Figaro*. He said that the telegraphic dispatch in cipher sent to Col. Panizzardi, ex-military attaché in Paris, contained in the Dreyfus dossier is absolutely false, but that the translation of it in the French foreign office is a correct one.

APR. 29.—It is now said that Germany has made friendly suggestions to France to put an end to the Dreyfus case, as if this is not done some German officials will be allowed to make important declarations.

The court of cassation heard the new declaration of Col. Du Paty de Clam. The hearing of witnesses is said to be now closed. The decision of the court will be made known during the course of the present month.

MAY 1.—During a meeting of some strikers against the Compagnie des Wagons-Lits in St. Denis, the anarchists provoked a riot. The police intervened and were received with shots. When the disturbance was quelled, it was found that a number of persons had been badly wounded. The ringleaders have been arrested.

The labor meetings passed off without any breach of the peace throughout France. In Paris there was no manifestation whatever, many men refusing to leave their work.

MAY 2.—The «Figaro» published to-day the evidence given before the united courts of cassation by Col. Du Paty de Clam, on the 29th inst. He said that General Gouze had explained to him that it was necessary to save Esterhazy from the attacks of the Dreyfus syndicate. He told Sr. Cavaignac, the minister of war, of the document forged by Col. Henry before the minister answered a question on the subject in the chamber of deputies, and was told by him to mind his own business.

The chamber of deputies re-opened to-day after the Easter holidays. The general tone of the house was quiet, and at the request of M. Dupuy all the questions relating to the Dreyfus case were postponed until the court of cassation had given its decision.

Queen Victoria left Cintré to-day on her return to England.

MAY 3.—The «Herald» publishes a telegram from Singapore stating that Siam had ceded to France the province of Luang Prabang, and has further promised to entrust the portfolios of public works and education to French citizens. Other papers say that France in return for this concession has surrendered the Province of Chantaboun, and that it is possible that the province of Rahinun will pass into British possession.

Queen Victoria arrived at Cherbourg to-night, and at once proceeded on board the royal yacht, which is expected to leave for England to-morrow.

It is reported in Paris that the Belgian coal strike is dying out, and within a week the mines will be in full swing.

MAY 4.—In consequence of the heavy gales prevailing in the channel the Queen's yacht did not leave Cherbourg until this morning.

A terrible boiler explosion took place on board a tug in the Belgian port of Tournai, killing three of the crew at once, and it also feared that the wife and children of the tugmaster have also perished.

The 20th inst. is said to be the date definitely fixed for delivering the decision of the united courts of cassation on the Dreyfus case.

Germany.

APR. 29.—The Emperor William and President McKinley exchanged cordial telegrams to-day on the occasion of the laying down of a new cable between Germany and the United States.

APR. 30.—The Prince of Siam fought a duel to-day with a German officer in Berlin and was seriously wounded.

Several of the offices and stores belonging to the Krupp shipbuilding yards at Kiel have been destroyed by fire that broke out last evening.

Italy

MAY 3.—To-day the cabinet of General Pelloux resigned in face of the large majority against the government on its policy in China. The prime minister explained in the chamber of deputies that the action taken in China was purely the work of Admiral Canavero, and that the members of the cabinet did not want to leave the whole blame on his shoulders and so divided the responsibility. The policy in San Mun did not mean a military expansion, but simply a commercial one.

On handing his resignation to King Humbert, General Pelloux was asked to reconsider, but remained firm. It is thought probable that the King will entrust him with the formation of another cabinet, and if necessary dissolve the chambers to strengthen his hands. Many cases it is expected that the ministerial crisis will be a long one.

MAY 4.—King Humbert to-day had a long conference with the Marquis Visconti di Venosta, on the political situation.

«Il Popolo Romano» confirms the news that Italy intends to proceed immediately to the occupation of San Mun in China.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB v. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

This match which was played at the Paysandu ground on Sunday last, and proved to be an exciting one, ended in a win for the Bank by one run. Messrs. Routh and Mawson doing good work both in bowling and batting for the winners. For the home team Nicolls and Murray batted well and almost saved defeat. Ginn performed the hat trick.

The score is as follows:

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK	
J. D. S. Routh, b. Wucherer.....	17
W. J. Millours, run out.....	5
F. Prior, b. Ginn.....	3
J. B. Mawson, c. Prain, b. Tatum.....	12
A. C. Blake, c. Murray, b. Harrison.....	2
O. W. Rolls, b. Harrison.....	1
P. Barry, not out.....	6
E. Bailey, b. Ginn.....	0
J. T. Moore, b. Ginn.....	0
R. F. Bradford, c. and b. Ginn.....	0
M. Cunha, b. Ginn.....	0
Extras.....	4

Total..... 52

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB	
O. Wucherer, b. Mawson.....	2
V. Tatum, b. Routh.....	4
H. D. Prain, b. Mawson.....	1
W. Harrison, c. Rolls, b. Mawson.....	0
P. Elrlarlt, b. Routh.....	0
W. T. Ginn, b. Mawson.....	4
A. Anaral, b. Routh.....	0
J. W. Nicolls, b. Mawson.....	12
C. Murray, ct. Barry, b. Routh.....	15
E. Fairbairn, not out.....	3
C. N. Lefehvre, run out.....	2
Extras.....	8

Total..... 51

The team to represent Rio at Icarahy on 13-14th May, (2 days match) is as follows:

A. C. E. Skeay (captain), N. W. Jackson, H. J. Reeves, J. B. Mawson, R. H. Robinson, C. N. Atlee, W. T. Ginn, O. Wucherer, A. Smythe and V. Tatum. D. Campbell (reserve or captain of Rio B. team at Paysandu on Sunday 14th.)

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The cricket season across at S. Domingos opened well on Wednesday last. The ground has been marvellously improved since last year. The cricket field is now completely covered with fresh, green, springy turf without a bare spot. The gloating wall opposite the pavilion is partially covered with verdant creepers and is no longer an eyesore. The young trees presented by Mr. H. L. Wheatley last August are growing well and will in years to come give grateful shade to the fair visitors who love to look on at the British national game. The ground immediately in front of the pavilion has been laid out in trim parterres, but did not show at their best on Wednesday as the flowers had been battered down by the heavy downpour of rain on the previous Saturday. The tennis courts are in splendid condition and the circular track has been most carefully attended to during the off season.

Taken as a whole, the S. Domingos ground is now an ideal one to gladden the hearts of those who saw it a wretched swamp two years ago. Col Felipe Carpenter was not present. Mr. George Cox is at home in England, but the enthusiastically practical creators of the ground were well represented this year by Mr. Robert Morrissey, who on the occasion had the pleasure of making a top score for the club. The opening game was between the R. C. A. and the team of the United Banks. The home team showed some splendid cricket from start to finish of their innings which began the game. Up to the time of writing we have not been favored with the score, and without it we do not care to trust our memory for the details of the game.

The great features we observed were Robert Morrissey's splendid batting score of over 50 for the club, Hargreave's brilliant catch from M. Morrissey's slog in the long field which ended the innings of the home team, Skeay's deadly accurate wicket-keeping, and the fine fielding shown all round. The United Banks made an extraordinarily poor show. Man after man went in, and was quickly out with a duck's egg to his credit, the total score of their first innings being 7. Going in again, the United Banks made a slightly better show, but they were evidently out of form so early in the season. C. B. Mawson, C. A. Conolly, and R. A. Brookling that helped them so well in the past season were all away from Rio, but later on we hope to see them come up to their old standard. There was hard luck on their side when Roberts was bowled first ball in the first innings, and was so over anxious to make runs in the second that he jumped to the ball and got bowled again with only two on his record. Barry played a steady game in the second innings, but could not retrieve the bad fortune of his side. The Banks altogether did not score much more than R. Morrissey, and when stumps were drawn they were over 70 in the rear. We were glad to see our old friends, Messrs W. Munde and H. Harbitch, again in their places as umpires, with straw hats of a fearful and wonderful make. Mr. W. Wolstentholme made an expert scorer. The game was witnessed in the latter part of the afternoon, by many fair women and brave men, but we are informed that it would not be "good taste" to publish their names. We, however, only refrain from displaying our bad taste through the absence of a complete list. We have to thank the committee of the R. C. A. for having elected us an honorary member of the club, which is an honor we prize.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 9th, 1899.

SYMPATHY will of course be felt by many for the merchants who called on the President on Thursday last to protest against the manner in which the new stamp tax is imposed. They were received coldly and were sent away with a curt refusal. They had kept silent while the tax was under discussion, and now the President considers that he has no discretion in the matter. The tax must be enforced! In great part, the President is right. Congress enacted the tax; he has no part but to enforce it. Of course, much discretion is given him as to the manner in which the law shall be enforced, and it is of this that the complaint is made. He might have had existing stocks inventoried, and the tax paid as they were sold, but in view of the circumstance that the treasury is in urgent need of funds he decided to have these large existing stocks taxed and stamped at once. Many merchants are simply unable to do it. They have insufficient cash to buy the stamps, and in these hard times they simply can not arrange it. Many firms, having only a small capital, are accustomed to carry large stocks on credit, and upon these the tax will bear heavily. They will of course have either to close their doors, or conceal a part of their stocks, which will of course be considered criminal. But what else can they do?

THE true way, in our opinion, is to fight these measures the moment they appear in congress. It is a grave mistake to wait until they become laws. They should be fought step by step, and if enacted, then their constitutionality should be disputed before the courts. Business men must resist these trespasses upon their rights, or else submit supinely to every species of plunder that can be devised. If one wrong is allowed to pass unresisted, another will surely follow. Congress and the executive will never respect the rights of business men as long as they fail to defend them. It is the timid men who are generally plundered, not the men who fight for their own. We are glad to see that the business men interested at once called a meeting and that it was attended by a very large number of them. It shows that they are at last aroused, and when we see seven hundred of them meeting to consider measures for resisting an oppressive tax we are constrained to believe that they mean business. At this meeting, on Saturday last, they resolved to carry their protests to congress, which is right. But is it enough? There are grounds for believing the tax unconstitutional; why not carry their case into the courts? If the tax is oppressive, let it be fought in every field. Once establish a precedent that an unconstitutional act can be declared null and void by the courts, the government and congress will be more careful

what they do. Then let it be understood that no congressman who favors oppressive measures can hope for re-election, and the people will be secure against many of the abuses of which they are now complaining.

WE have not been accustomed to comment at length upon executive messages at the opening of congress, and for the simple reason that they have no binding force upon congress and that they do not generally furnish details sufficient to enable one to form a satisfactory opinion on administrative matters. Of the message presented to congress by President Campos Sales on the 3rd inst., of which a synopsis is given in another column, it can be said that it has been well received everywhere and has contributed to a feeling that the President is determined to carry out the programme of financial reform to which he stands committed. We sincerely hope this feeling is not mistaken. The President has a difficult task before him, and he has uncertain materials to handle. Congress is not at all in harmony with his programme, and it may result that his best intentions will miscarry. But we are glad to see that he is now frankly in favor of the alienation of the state railways, of the reduction in the numerical strength of the army, and of the continued withdrawal of the superabundant currency. His proposal to add another 5 per cent to the gold percentage on import duties is, in our opinion, a mistake, for every increase in taxation tends to decrease revenue. We have the proof of this before us at the present moment. His admission that the so-called national industries are contributing more to decrease the revenue than to help the country, comes as a surprise, and we shall wait with some curiosity to see what it leads to. If it leads to a tariff for revenue, instead of a protective tariff, great benefits will certainly be realised. As for his financial estimates for the current year, he is far more sanguine than men whose business experience enables them to gauge the market much more closely than he can possibly do. We are overtaxed, the people can not buy, and there is very little chance for a business revival under existing conditions.

THE government has sent to congress its proposal for the army bill for 1900. According to this proposal the army, besides the commissioned officers, is to be composed of 800 military cadets and 28,160 non-commissioned officers and privates. How is the country to pay for this army, if it cannot pay for even the present army of 15,000 men?

ALTHOUGH the congressional session was opened this year on the day fixed by the constitution, no benefit has yet been derived from this fact, for congress seems unable to get to work. On Thursday the senate barely succeeded in electing its officers, but failed to elect the standing committees. The president pro tem for 1898 has been re-elected. The hamper up to yesterday had been unable to get a quorum together.

IN our last issue we called attention to the mistaken report that the decision in the Venezuela-Guiana boundary dispute had been given in favor of the former. Our last mail advises state that the American commissioners, representing Venezuela, were to sail for Paris on May 17th, where they are to meet the British commissioners and the arbitrator, Professor Maertens. The latter has also been appointed one of the Russian delegates to the disarmament congress, but it is thought that this will not interfere with the proceedings on the Venezuela-Guiana arbitration case. Just how long it will take to examine the great mass of documents and evidence, is not known, but it may be assumed that the decision will be given within the next two months.

THE statement made in the President's message that the issue of currency as an extraordinary recourse, had become an ordinary recourse, and that governments heretofore had not withdrawn these issues, is worthy of note. Charges have been made again and again that the government was clandestinely issuing currency, and it has always been denied. Of course, no one could prove the charge, because no balance sheets are published. The President's admission in an official document will now set the matter at rest. We are assured that the illegal issue has not only occurred, but has become customary. And we may conclude that the immunity enjoyed by various governments in such abuses, is the cause of many another abuse from which the people are suffering.

RECURRING to the settlement of those accounts at the end of March when arbitrary rates of exchange were adopted, higher than the market rate and to the loss of various creditors, we would like to draw attention to a statement which appeared, apparently inspired, in the *Brasileira Review* of April 11th, and to solicit a little further information on the point at issue. After stating that the refusal of the treasury employees to pay any other rates than those indicated in the orders received "was not final," the editor of that paper says:—"As it happened the minister of finance had already agreed to allow the payment of differences." Now this is important, and, if true, the creditors in question would like to be put in the way of collecting the differences due them. Will the editor of the *Review* inform them when and where this promise was made? Two applications in similar cases have been lately *indeferido*, and so far as the creditors are advised the minister has no intention to pay these differences. At any rate, no promise to that effect has been made to them. Possibly, the statement was made for foreign consumption, like many another; but we should prefer to believe that the *Review* had some reliable basis for the declaration. If it had not, if the minister has made no such agreement, then the statement was a deliberate falsehood and the *Review* stands convicted of an attempt to deceive those to whom it owes everything, except its credit at the treasury. It may be said that claims have been made for these differences, and thus far not one favorable reply has been given! Will the *Review* now explain that statement?

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. EDWIN WYATT AND MISS GLADYS MAWSON.

Want of time and space in our last issue prevented us from making more than a brief reference to this happy event, which took place on Saturday, the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Mawson, at Larangeiras. The popularity of the Mawson family was abundantly proved by the number of friends who accepted the invitation to be present at the marriage ceremony, and the crowded saloons would have been still more crowded had the torrential rain that fell during the afternoon not deterred those who lived at a distance. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Molina, the vicar of the parish of N. S. da Glória, assisted by Rev. Father John Alper. The rev. canon was only able, to his deep regret, to use the simple but impressive ceremony usually used in the Catholic Church, owing to the want of authority from the archbishop, who had left for Rome, to perform the ceremony in a still more solemn, but not more binding, manner.

The bride looked charming in a dress of white satin duchesse, her train being prettily carried by Miss Dorothy and Master Dennis Cross, the little niece and nephew of the bridegroom. Miss Winefield and Miss Geraldine Mawson, sisters of the bride, and Mrs. Wyatt, sister of the bridegroom, were the three bridesmaids, and wore gold brooches set with diamonds and rubies, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. T. G. Nicolson acted as best man, and the bride was given away by her father. The *padrinhos* were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynch. The short ceremony over, the newly-married couple were heartily congratulated by the numerous friends present, and cordial wishes for their life-long happiness were poured upon them, to which our own are added. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the wedding feast was like a feast forgot the lumpy occasion. We should have liked to give a list of those present, but the pleasure is denied us owing to our crowded columns.

The many presents included:—From Mr. and Mrs. Mawson, plate and cutlery and house and table linen; Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, silver mounted claret jugs, tray and biscuit box; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Mawson (Bahia), silver entrée dishes; Commandador, Mrs. and Miss Gracie, silver mounted claret jugs; Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Wyatt, table glass; Miss Wyatt, silver mounted preserve jar; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mawson, case of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Cross, pianoforte; Mr. C. B. and Mr. J. B. Mawson, a silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyatt, porcelain vases; Miss Winefield (London), travelling clock; Miss Helen Mawson (Bahia), afternoon tea cloth; Miss Mildred Mawson, silver knife rests; Miss Chadwell (London), silver cruets and silver mounted water jug; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynch, silver fish knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. Quayle, silver and glass epergne, afternoon tea doyleys; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Levick (London), silver tea spoons; Mrs. Ford, silver mounted vases; Mrs. Ford, Le Lisle, silver mounted vases; Miss Alfred Rostron, toilet mats; Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, silver mounted preserve jars; Mr. and Mrs. F. Von Schwartz Pryor, silver ice jug; Mrs. Crawhall Wilson (London), silver photo frame; Conselheiro Ferreira Vianna, oil painting; Mrs. Edwin Hime and Madam Gustave Masset, silver mounted claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, silver candlesticks; Mr. and Mrs. Conceição, silver water jug, pearl paper knife; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Pullen, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. G. Gudgeon, ice pail; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson,

afternoon tea table; Miss Robinson, scent bottles; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis (London), silver mounted sugar bowl; Miss Dennis, handkerchief satchel; Mrs. Mann (Manchester), printed plaque; Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, silver mounted claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. Ohren-Ovington (London), silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Broad, silver mounted carvers; Mr. and Mrs. Tross, salad spoon and fork; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowndes, silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Nathan, silver water jug; Mr. and Mrs. Simons, silver fish slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, oriental longne; Mrs. Mc Nair, tea cosy; Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, salad spoon and fork; Mrs. Page (London), Indian mats; Miss M. Page, silver preserve spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, ice bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Sunders, salad spoon and fork; Miss Page, silver toast rack; the Misses Wilson, silver toilet basket; Miss Young, ink stand; Mrs. Ashlin (York), silver brooch; Mr. and Mrs. E. Haynes, tortoise shell paper knife; Miss Agnes Carless (Stafford), silver bonbon dishes; Miss O'Connor, silver bonbon dish; Miss Hill, lace handkerchief; Mr. S. M. A. and Mr. H. Weigall, silver candlesticks; Mr. Edmund Lynch, silver egg stand; Mr. H. J. Lynch, silver dessert knives and forks; Mr. C. Lynch, silver fish slice and forks; Mr. Owen Mawson (London), silver card case; Mr. Raymond Mawson (Bahia) silver sweet dish; Mr. Frank Prior, butler's tray and stand; Mr. Wileman, water jug; Mr. Wichello, silver ink stand; Mr. Edwin Hime Junr., silver mounted card tray; Mr. Carlisle Davis, card basket; Mr. John, silver napkin rings; Mr. Blake, ice bowl; Mr. R. Mc Nair, silver button hook; Mr. D. and Mr. C. Mc Nair, afternoon tea cloths; Miss Dicks, inkstand; Mrs. Florentina da Costa, silver butter knife; Leonor da Silva, vases. Mr. Crashey presented lovely bouquets of orchids to the bride and bridesmaids. Dr. Pires Brandão an elegant bouquet for the bride, and a profusion of flowers, etc., were sent by Dr. Carlos Jordão and family, Madame de Castro, and Mlle. Passos, Madame de Faria, and family, Mr. Frank Youle and other friends.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Fatal cases of yellow fever continue to be reported from Bahia, which is increasing. There has been a slight rainfall the past week, but not sufficient to improve the situation.

—A Santa Catharina telegram of the 6th inst. says that soldiers on their way to Mito Grosso) landed from the steamer "Destorzo" at S. Francisco and caused disturbances. Between these soldiers and a police force there ensued a fight in which several persons were wounded.

—On the 1st inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro adjourned for 8 days, authorizing the chair to extend the adjournment if he deems advisable. On the following day the majority issued an address to the constituencies, in which they make severe strictures on the conduct of the governor whom they accuse of instigating the scandalous and disorderly scenes that have occurred at Petropolis, of resorting to violence, fraud and corruption, and of availing himself of the services of criminals implicated in the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro and Marshal Bittencourt and in the attempt on the life of ex-President Prudente de Moraes.

—Mr. Sullivan, a well-known American explorer, is stated to have made a very curious discovery in the Amazon valley. He seems to have encountered, on the banks of the Rio Negro, a race of veritable pygmies. They are of reddish yellow color, extremely ugly and of somewhat grotesque figures. This race of dwarfs is said to inhabit a country near the sources of the Oronoco, or in that part of Venezuela which impinges upon Brazil. The men rarely exceed four feet seven inches in height, and the women are of still lower stature. The existence of still smaller pygmies than these in Central Africa is now an undisputed fact. —Exchange.

In Memoriam.

Lilian Lupton. † 2nd May, 1899.

Readers of this paper may have noticed the publication in the issue of 4th April, of some playful verses written by guests at a birthday party, given in S. Paulo on the 2nd of March last by a lady whose name was for conventional reasons left unmentioned. The key note of these compositions was the high regard entertained by the writers for their hostess, and their desire that long life and happiness might be her portion.

Little did they, or any of the others who took part in the gaiety of the above occasion, imagine that just two short months of existence were all that remained to her. Yesterday (Wednesday) morning the lady to whom reference is made—Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. P. C. P. Lupton, H. B. M. vice-consul in São Paulo—the victim a terrible internal malady, passed away. She had been unwell about three weeks in all; but it was not understood that her illness was of a dangerous character. On Sunday last she seemed much better, and even saw and conversed with several friends. The following day, however, there was a change for the worse; and, in spite of all that anxious care and skill could effect, at half past three on Wednesday morning a period of intense suffering was closed by death. It is no mere figure of speech to say that the news of this most sad event created a feeling akin to dismay and consternation throughout the English-American colony here.

Each one laments her loss as that of a very dear personal friend.

Her kindheartedness, tact, and hospitality were known to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance, and the influence of her genial personality made itself felt in every phase of our social life. As most readers of these lines are aware, it was chiefly owing to her exertions that the funds for the construction of the São Paulo parsonage were so promptly subscribed; while within the church the tastefully painted reredos, the work of her own fair hands, will serve to remind Paulistas in the years to come of her who left them yesterday.

There's rosemary; that's for remembrance.
Pray, love, remember.

Her services to the choir were yesterday acknowledged in the saddest, prettiest way, in the wreaths of fresh flowers brought to her grave by the little girls with whose voices her own, now still forever, had so often mingled in prayer and praise.

She was a faithful supporter of the Samaritan Hospital, in the management of which she had a share.

Of her kindness to sick and suffering friends it is unnecessary here to speak. She did good without ostentation, and as a simple matter of course; while her bright and engaging presence will be missed wherever Paulista Britons and Americans are gathered together for innocent sport and pastime.

She never aspired to shine in conversation; yet possessed that excellent gift of expressing the right thing in the right way, which is the surest mark of innate good breeding; and she never said, or if she could help it, allowed to be said before her, a word in disparagement, whether merited or unmerited, of any absent person.

In a word, as those who have known São Paulo longest can testify, she made social life here a brighter pleasanter thing for those around her, than she had found it.

Her memory will live long in the hearts of her friends. At yesterday's simple funeral there must have been many among the silent throng about the grave who for the first time fully realised, as the earth closed over all of her that was mortal, what a profound affection and esteem she had inspired them.

To the bereaved husband and relatives all hearts must turn in deepest sympathy.

S. Paulo, 3rd May, 1899.

In Memoriam

"Dead and buried" is unexpected words that grate
Like drops of icy dew they penetrate
And numb the astonished sense, that she who late
Was joyous, bright, now lies in death's cold
Few words, but telling of a precious change
For him, beyond our comprehension's range

Velvet loosed in shroud, that charming face,
Which ever wore for welcome guest a smile,
And in humanity here Heaven's trace,
Can now no more be seen, that gathering grace:
No more her radiant tresses told the tale
Without her crowning presence gracious sweet,
Remains our social circle incomplete

The power for her loss, we sadly mourn,
For each can say that he has lost a friend;
When thus we all are pierced by sorrow's thorn,
What of the husband's sudden left forlorn?
None can his loss to estimate pretend
Brother, we feel for you, but cannot speak
Our sympathy aright, for words are weak

"Next week we leave for England," she has left
Already for a farther, fairer shore,
Gone home. The other, of life's joy bereft,
Existence all a blank for nothing more,
Must in sad patience wait, till yet once more
Death calls—this time a joyous, glad refrain—
And joins him, happy, to his own again

True, noble-hearted woman, God-possessed,
Christ in his mercy grant thy soul's release,
There in the land of life where all have rest,
In Paradise, thy abode of all the best.
Where mortal sorrow, pain and griefing cease!
Alay who now thy life's example miss—
Attend with thee to Heaven's glorious bliss.

Guaraja, May 4, 1899.

RAILROAD NOTES

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 29th ult. amounted to 227,116,000 against 308,692,000 in the corresponding week of last year. Though still not as good as last year the receipts are showing a slight advance on previous weeks of the same month.

It will be interesting to note the effect of the President's admission in regard to the leased state railways, on those who are opposed to the lease of the Central. If a line yielding only deficits under official management, can be made to yield a surplus the first year under private management, what may we not expect from the lease of the Central?

Complaints are made of the excessive tariff on currency remittances over the Central railway. In 1897, says a contributor to the *Journal*, the charge on 2,000 from Rio to the station of Benjamin Constant, Minas, was 750. To-day the charge is 2250 and 1 per cent, or 4250, in all—an absurdly high charge for the conveyance of a small sum of currency.

The *Commercio de Café* commission of this city has been soliciting measures from the director of the Central so facilitate the transportation of coffee from São Paulo to this capital. Why? the long railway haul certainly can not be done as cheaply as the short haul on the S. Paulo line. Besides that, what facilities are offered by Rio, superior to those of Santos, for the exportation of coffee?

The Cooke Locomotive Works of Paterson, U. S. A., received an order last month for five railway locomotives for the Barry railway, Wales.

The traffic receipts of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended April 15 were 29,951,120 against 36,837,780 in the corresponding week of last year. Up to that date there was a general decrease in goods and passengers carried in comparison with 1898, and the total receipts from January 1st, to date show a falling off of 94,772,350 as against last year. The earnings of the line up to April 15, this year, were 654,304,330.

SHIPPING NOTES

The American gunboat "Marblehead" arrived at Pará on the 7th inst.

The American gunboat "Wilhelmina" left Pará on the 7th inst., southward bound.

The Lamport & Holt steamer *Helius* left Rio on the 3rd inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Miss Hedwig Lindström, Mr. Gerardo Alsina and 30 third-class passengers. Also there were 1 first-class and 18 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

The American cruiser "Newark," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, entered port on the 4th inst., 15 days from Santa Lucia, and proceeded to continue communicating with the shore. The object of this was to avoid quarantines at Montevideo and Valparaiso, where the cruiser will call. She left port Saturday evening for Montevideo.

The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Cypri* were the following:—For Buenos Ayres: Mrs. O. C. James and grandchild, Mr. H. Weiss, wife and child, Messrs. Alberto Joachim, S. C. Sheppard, Carlos Maia, Francisco Mareoni, Josefa Badia, José Varella and Carlos Zanoni.—For Montevideo: Mr. Bernardo Cayami.

The same Company's steamer *Nile* left Rio on the 3rd inst. with the following passengers:—For Southampton: Mr. Charles B. Mawson, Miss Mary Page, Mrs. Delicaria da Silva, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, wife, 4 children and servant, Dr. Graça Azeite, wife and 3 children, Messrs. Hugh Le Cesne Smyth, Eugenio T. Oliveira, J. W. Hargreaves, Polydor Novak and infant and Edmund Sears.—For Cherbourg: Mr. S. R. Scott.—For Vigo: Messrs. Francisco L. Gonçalves, Manoel Gonçalves y González, Gabriel Lopes, Manoel Vasques and Miguel L. Domingues.—For Pernambuco: Dr. Arthur D. Barroco, Mr. João L. dos Santos and wife and Mr. G. Pindleton.—For Bahia: Mrs. Matzinger, Miss Isidra da Conceição, Colonel João Pedro Caminha, Messrs. Raphael Mazzoni, João Carvalho Pedrosa and Augusto Pinho.

LOCAL NOTES

During the month of April 7,426 persons are recorded as visitors to the Botanical Garden.

We hear that Mr. James Mitchell, the well-known electrical engineer, is now on his return voyage to this city.

As appearances are proverbially deceitful it is possible that we may not have a stormy session of congress this year.

Mr. J. A. Mawson left Rio last night for S. Paulo after a fortnight's home visit on the occasion of his eldest sister's wedding to Mr. E. G. Wyatt.

We hear that Mr. Carlos Brelaz, who has been attached at the United States consulate during the past year, is no longer connected with that office.

Owing to the pressure on our columns this week, we are compelled to postpone Uncle Auner's usual contribution. We are glad to see that his reminiscences of earlier times in Rio are read with interest and appreciation.

Owing to the death of his wife, the municipal prefect, Sr. Cesario Alvim, has temporarily retired from the exercise of the duties of that office, and has been succeeded by Sr. Honorio Gurgel, president of the municipal council.

Cases of yellow fever are said to have appeared in Buenos Aires, and the Porteños are greatly annoyed because Uruguay and Paraguay have hastened to impose quarantine against them. It serves them right, absurd as it may seem!

We were pleased to meet our old friend, Mr. Maitland S. Edey, the editor of our esteemed contemporary, the *Review of the River Plate*, on board the *Oropesa* to-day. Mr. Edey is well known in Buenos Aires as a many-sided man; a trenchant writer, a power in the insurance world, and an authority on all railway and financial matters. We wish him a pleasant trip home, and hope to have a return call from him as he passes back to the River Plate.

We deeply regret to note the death from yellow-fever of Miss Emily Hutchinson, one of the nursing staff of the Stranger's Hospital, which occurred on the 3rd inst. Like a soldier she died at her post, having been on duty in the yellow-fever ward up to the time of her falling ill. She was an efficient nurse, conscientious in the performance of her duties, attentive to the wants of her patients, and popular with them all. Her untimely death, at the early age of 29, is deeply felt by her companions and patients, and by all the friends of the hospital.

Amongst the passengers who left Rio to-day by the *Oropesa* was Mr. William T. Cipp, senior partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Gepp, Edwards & Co., who is going home for a well earned vacation. Mr. Gepp expects to be back in Rio within six months. A large number of friends were on board to see him off. *Bon rûgem!*

A brutal attack was made on Mr. George Warren, the U. S. consulate shipping master here, in the early part of the week. He was suddenly set upon by some boarding-house keeper who struck him over the head with a heavy bludgeon and split his skull open. Mr. Warren was badly injured, but after having undergone some good surgical treatment he is now on the high road to recovery. We have not had the full particulars, but we understand that his antagonist was influenced by the fact that Mr. Warren was employed in the unloading of British ship "Canada."

What a number of English people are leaving Rio for a visit to Europe this season! Among the recent departures is Mr. H. O. Robinson with his wife, two daughters and two sons. In business Mr. Robinson is one of the leading merchants of the city, whilst in the social life of the community a large gap will be felt by the absence of Mrs. Robinson and her daughters. They sailed in the *Orellana* on the 26th ult. Another family which will also be much missed both in Rio and Petropolis is Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who left for New York in the *Catledge*. As host and hostess they have been the life and soul of many a festive gathering. May they have a pleasant holiday and a speedy return!—*Church Echo*

A popular wedding took place in Petropolis on the 6th inst.—the happy couple being Mr. John S. Keogh, manager of the widely known coffee house of Messrs. W. F. McLaughlin & Co., and D. Maria Elisi Romaguera Belfort, daughter of the well-known merchant, Sr. J. M. N. Belfort, of this city. The religious ceremony took place at the parish church of Petropolis at 9 p. m., after which a reception was held at the residence of the United States minister. The popularity of both bride and bridesman in Brazilian and American social circles drew a large attendance at the ceremony and reception, and a host of friends improved the opportunity to wish the happy couple all happiness and prosperity together. We, in common with the many friends in this city who could not attend the wedding, beg to offer Mr. and Mrs. Keogh our congratulations and best wishes for their future happiness.

We have been favored with the following notice of the opening of the English Church:

The above place of worship, after having been closed for some 15 months for alterations and repairs, was opened for service yesterday. It had been announced in the *Journal* that the church would be open on Saturday for the purpose of decoration, but as the powers that be decided that said decorations should be on a small scale the harvest was not plentiful and the laborers were few. There was a large congregation and the choir was fully represented. The order of the service included special psalms and lessons.

The Rev. Irvine Crawshaw chose for his text Ps. lxxviii—1. "How changeable are Thy dwellings, O Lord of Hosts" and in the course of his sermon referred to the length of time the sheep had been without a fold. Reference was also made to the loss the community had suffered during the past week by the death of Sister Hutchinson, in whose memory the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er" was sung. The collection was on behalf of the restoration fund for which the chaplain specially appealed.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

The reopening services of the British Church which has been closed for some fifteen months, took place on Sunday last at the usual hour. There was an unusually large attendance, and the church had the appearance of being full though the seats were not crowded.

The services were specially designed for the occasion, though one of the hymns and a passage in the sermon were devoted in *memorial* to Miss Hutchinson, whose death occurred at the Stranger's Hospital on the preceding Wednesday. In his sermon, (text, Ps. 84, 1: "How changeable are Thy dwellings, O Lord of Hosts") Chaplain Crawshaw referred briefly to the work accomplished in the restoration of the church, and hailed it as a good augury of the thorough awakening of the congregation. They have responded most liberally to the appeals for help, and it may be confidently expected that they will not rest content with this.

The appearance of the church has been greatly changed, both within and without. The roof is new and has been raised much higher, the interior being finished in yellow pine and varnished. The windows and entrance have been given pointed arches, to correspond with the general appearance of the edifice, and a graceful tower has taken the place of the old porch at the entrance. Inside, a broad central aisle and two side passages substitute the two side aisles of the old church, a new floor of alternate light and dark woods (the central aisle being tiled) has been added, and the old cane-bottomed pews have been substituted by handsome new ones made of peroba.

The interior of the church has been greatly improved in every respect, though the coloring of the windows and walls is perhaps too light. Time will modify this to some degree, when the ceiling darkens, but it will perhaps be advisable at some future date to exchange the glass in the windows for some softer shades.

PUBLICATION RECEIVED.

Revista Juridica, Vol. V. No. 1. This well known monthly enters upon its 5th year with the April number, just issued. Although devoted chiefly to legal questions, which are discussed with great ability in its columns, the *Revista* also admits articles of a literary and descriptive character.

Abastecimento d'Agua da Capital Federal: a memorial presented to the President by Messrs. William Reid & Co. The petitioners are proprietors of lands lying on both banks of the Rio das Lages, in the municipality of Pirahy, about 70 kilometres distant from this city, and they propose to furnish electric power (which was recently vetoed by the municipal prefect), and also an additional water supply. The total cost of the latter, with a single line of pipes of 45 inches diameter, they estimate at £520,000, which they calculate will furnish one hundred millions of litres daily.

BUSINESS NOTES

How does the *Journal do Commercio* suppose that business men, without agitating, can ever obtain relief from their burdens?

It is said that the Banco Nacional will deposit £10,000 in London to guarantee the coinage of 20,000,000 in nickel, for which it holds the contract.

The minister of industry has refused to cede the space between the two ferry stations to Alexandre Lavigne Filho, because this space falls within the concession of the Obras Hydraulicas company.

Barão de Marajó has applied to the governor of Pará for a subsidy of 200,000 per annum for a line of steamers connecting Pará with New York, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and Maranhão.

Business men should have an organ in the press for the defence of their rights. The existing duties are either arbitrary, or are secretly attached to government interests, and can not therefore be relied upon.

The claim, made by the government in the new tax regulations, to the faculty of imposing fines has, it is contended, no foundation in law. Business men intend causing the legality of the claim to be tested in the courts of justice.

In the first three months of this year the port of Rosario de Santa Fé despatched to Brazil 115,990 tons of alfalfa. 18,225 tons of wheat, 3,020 tons of Indian corn and 218 tons of flour. Brazil was its only foreign customer for alfalfa in that quarter.

The Associação Commercial de Santos is reported to have directed a petition to congress asking for a reduction of the 11 per cent duty levied on coffee exported in cotton bags. We were under the impression that this 11 per cent duty is levied by the state government.

We trust that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons will not fail to congratulate the government on the meeting held by business men on last Saturday. That meeting is certainly of far more benefit to the country than anything that has been done by the government.

The *Journal do Commercio* seems to think that some one has been giving bad advice to the business men who seek redress for their grievances. If the *Journal* had existed in the time of King John, it would probably have thought that some one had given bad advice to the barons who wrested from that monarch the Magna Charta.

On Sunday Dr. Valentim Magalhães, president of the Educadora insurance company, complained to police delegate Pestana de Aguiar of a shortage of 30,000 which he had discovered in the company's accounts and which he attributes to the treasurer, E. Gumbard. The latter disclaims responsibility for the shortage and makes countercharges against Dr. Valentim Magalhães.

On the 1st and 2nd inst. the business men that protest against the new tax regulations held meetings, and on the 4th (Thursday) a committee went to Piriburgu palace to lay their grievances before the President. The President's answer was arrogant and even threatening. He refused to suspend the regulations, and, without provocation, added that, if, unfortunately, it is necessary, the government will make use of all the means in its power to enforce obedience to the laws and respect for the authorities.

Among the assets that figure in the last two balance-sheets of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario we find the following:

	March 31	April 30
5% currency bonds (loan of 1895)....	2,298,866\$700	2,298,866\$700
6% do. do. (do. of 1897)....	6,492,300\$000	22,458,150\$000
4% gold bonds (do. of 1899)....	10,548,917\$500	none

In 1894 the Floriano Peixoto government, which had a bitter grudge against the *Journal do Commercio*, sought to secure possession of that newspaper through a compulsory settlement of its indebtedness to the Banco do Brazil. The director defeated the scheme, however, by an issue of debentures to a large sum, which were promptly taken up by the business men of this city, who did not wish to see the paper pass into official hands. Now, however, the director of the *Journal* has forgotten all this, and is rewarding his friends by supporting the government against them.

— President Campos Salles' pretext for not complying with the wishes of business men is that he must observe the law. We do not think, however, that there is any law preventing Campos Salles from suspending regulations that he himself has issued.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* undertakes to lecture business men on what it calls the insolent language (*comunicações affrontosas*) used at the meeting held on the 1st inst. We read the *Jornal's* own account of the meeting and we did not see in this account a single instance of the use of such language. There was, as there should have been, some plain speaking; but, unfortunately, business men are more inclined to say too little than too much in regard to their grievances. The lack of timely plain speaking is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the present wretched state of affairs.

—On Saturday at a largely attended and harmonious meeting of business men the committee which on Thursday had called on President Campos Salles made its report. The action of the committee was endorsed and, in view of the President's refusal to suspend or alter the new tax regulations, it was resolved to apply to congress. The friends and moderates that were displayed on this occasion augur well for the success of this salutary movement which has our best wishes and which deserves encouragement and support from all who take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country.

—The *Financial News* of April 14 publishes the following telegram from Rome:—"The news is now confirmed that an Italian bank will shortly be created at Rio de Janeiro with a capital of 5,000,000 lire and having agencies in all the capitals of the various Brazilian states, and other places where Italian colonies are in existence. The new concern is considered to be of great utility for Brazil, as it will retain and employ the money sent home by the Italian colonists and hitherto sent home. Brazilian financiers have calculated that at least 40,000 contos or 50,000 contos, being the profits and earnings of the Italian traders and workmen, annually leave the republic."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Another 2,000,000 in currency went up in smoke last week.

—The national treasury is now delivering bonds of the loan of 1897 in exchange for certificates.

—Last year the municipal revenue of Nictheroy amounted to 666,428,254 and the expenditure to 482,981,321.

—The government's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced in April from 2,589,907,501 to 919,129,821.

—The best guarantee fund, President Campos Salles, is a prosperous nation whose productive capacity is not restricted by burdensome taxation.

—Where does President Campos Salles intend to deposit his proposed redemption fund and guarantee fund? If he deposits them in the treasury, we fear that they will share the fate of the gold deposits made by banks of issue in that establishment.

—The *Diario Popular* of the 3rd inst. says that the coinage of superior nickel coins in São Paulo, which was begun to supply the small shopkeepers with a much needed fractional coinage, is now resulting in a genuine plague. It is now proposed to prosecute the coiners.

—President Campos Salles has sent messages to congress asking for special appropriations of 441,430,830 for compensation for cattle seized by government troops on two plantations during the war in Rio Grande do Sul, and 51,820,150 for the cost of promoting 23 military cadets.

—In the month of April the duties collected in gold at various custom-houses amounted to the following sums:

Rio de Janeiro.....	498,542,516
Bahia.....	125,644,873
Pernambuco.....	104,079,514
Maranhão.....	28,790,135
Paranáguá.....	10,590,808
Paralyba.....	3,293,843

—No tax-payer, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, is unaware of the cruel, fatal necessity of new taxes. The *Jornal* is mistaken. There are many tax-payers who, far from admitting any such necessity, are convinced that burdensome taxation has greatly contributed to bring the country to its present wretched situation and that there can be no real financial improvement until taxes are reduced.

—The minister of finance has addressed a letter to the governor of Sergipe, requesting him to take the necessary measures for the payment of interest on the loan contracted by that state with the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio. The interest for the first half of the current year amounts to 22,996,187. It would be interesting to know what legal right the minister has to issue orders of this character to the governor of a state.

—The treasury has issued another balance-sheet of public revenue and expenditure for the year 1893. According to this balance-sheet, which is said to be definite, public expenditure amounted that year, not to 291,311,070,846, as is stated in the report of the department of finance issued in 1896, but to 300,631,273,225, that is 103,232,522,889 more than the budget estimate. Definite balance-sheets for 1894 and the following years will perhaps be issued in the course of time.

—During the month of April the deposits in the Caixa Economica (savings bank) of this city, amounted to 2,244,168\$, and the withdrawals to 2,010,710,305.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of April have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro	5,470,390,793	7,041,048,383
Santos.....	2,903,795,016	3,512,869,459
Bahia.....	1,544,880,563	1,609,941,836
Pernambuco.....	1,241,170,562	1,321,914,264
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,623,546,239	1,197,271,955
Ceará.....	325,002,741	379,934,439
Paranáguá.....	146,173,698	115,111,828
Victoria.....	31,552,956	55,646,764
Aracaju.....	29,536,763	51,787,811
Paralyba.....	41,413,876	52,851,889
Uruguiyana.....	52,704,878	33,131,827
Pueolo.....	11,603,469	19,377,785
Neal.....	6,682,215	7,347,373

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 9th, 1899.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold).....	71 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at 536.56 per 42	54 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1827 cts
do of £ 1 sgd. in Brazilian gold.....	8 59

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	79 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	3570
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (silver).....	280 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$3.50 per 42	15.12 c.
Value of \$100 (\$3.50 per 42) 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	6501
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	319 3/5

EXCHANGE

May 1.—All the banks opened with 7 1/2 d. on London, but during the morning 7 3/4 d. was adopted by all. Later on the Brazilian Bank put out 7 1/2 d. There was a little uncertainty about the market in the first hours of the day. After a few small transactions in bank bills at 7 3/4 d., and some larger ones at 7 1/2 d., the drawing rate fell to 7 1/2 d. with conditions. The banks buying private paper at 7 3/4 d. By mid-day bank bills were freely drawn at 7 3/4 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d., and a steady market with a rising tendency continued all the afternoon. At closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 3/4 d. and private paper offered at 7 1/2 d. found buyers at 7 1/2 d. The value of the paper milreis ranged from 271 to 276 in the course of the day.

May 2.—The general opening rate was 7 3/4 d. on London, which the London & River Plate Bank preserved unaltered. The other banks adopted 7 3/4 d. and kept it, with the exception of the London & Brazil Bank which put out 7 1/2 d. and the Banque Française which reverted to 7 3/4 d. The first business in bank bills was done at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. Bank bills were freely drawn at 7 3/4 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 1/2 d., and bought private paper at 7 1/2 d. The market was steady all the afternoon, and just before closing the London & Brazil Bank was drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth 271 to 273 in the course of the day.

May 3.—National Holiday.
May 4.—The London & River Plate and British banks opened with 7 1/2 d., and the others at 7 3/4 d. During the afternoon the Brazilian Bank put out 7 3/4 d. The opening price for bank bills was 7 1/2 d., and the banks received private paper under 7 3/4 d., but as bank bills fell to 7 1/2 d. and private paper was bought at 7 3/4 d., the market was steady all the afternoon, and just before closing the London & Brazil Bank was drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 3/4 d. The paper milreis was worth 271 to 273 in the course of the day.

May 5.—All the banks opened with 7 1/2 d. posted on the market, and later on all adopted 7 1/2 d. In the early morning, bank bills were freely furnished at 7 1/2 d., but the demand was so active that the rate was gradually withdrawn, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 d. The business for some hours was small, and the banks becoming firmer about noon drew at 7 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. A good business was done during the afternoon until near closing time when private paper at 7 1/2 d. to the banks and 7 3/4 d. for money outside. The official value of the paper milreis during the day was 276 to 280 in gold. The following are the rates of the day compared with those of the corresponding day of last year as follows:—

	1899	1898
London, per milreis.....	7 1/2-7 1/2 d.	5 1/2-5 3/4 d.
Paris, per franc.....	120-122	120-122
Hamburg, per mark.....	1557-1574	1536-1575
Rail, per lira.....	1518-1529	1518-1529
New York, per dollar.....	6467-6479	6470-6480

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.	
Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Idem realized.....	1,000,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH.

29TH APRIL, 1899.	
Assets:	
Bills discounted.....	2,691,893,800
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	8,466,374 660
Sundry accounts.....	2,130,537 710
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	15,071,289 380
deposited.....	1,059,780 170
Cash.....	15,655,281 350
	63,197,350,000

Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,000,000,000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest.....	15,071,289 380
Sundry accounts.....	2,130,537 710
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	26,139,490 430
Bills payable.....	652,447 300
Head office, agencies and branches.....	7,028,871 730
	63,197,350,000

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3th May, 1899.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Havilland A. DeLisle, Manager.

C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	320,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1899.	

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444 1/2
Bills discounted.....	2,640,514 880
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,411,297 400
Bills receivable.....	1,086,255 310
Head office and branches.....	10,608,735 340
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	8,500,241 860
Sundry accounts.....	3,790,911 530
Cash.....	2,268,087 470
	40,651,218,250

Liabilities:	
Capital.....	8,888,888 880
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	4,453,536 920
do do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,442,057 630
Head office and branches.....	7,766,473 350
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	5,870,020 000
Bills payable.....	1,086,255 310
do payable.....	414,683 000
Sundry accounts.....	5,409,215 390
	40,651,218,250

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1899.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited, Frank Dodd, per Manager.

H. Evans, per Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
do paid up.....	150,000
Reserve Fund.....	600,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1899.	

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled.....	6,666,666 670
Bills discounted.....	2,117,759 390
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,133,405 930
Head office and branches.....	15,832,268 660
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,249,994 590
Sundry accounts.....	3,091,020 000
Cash.....	1,044,245 350
	17,202,701 520
	63,315,000,000

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$100).....	13,333,333 330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	17,259,538 600
do do in account current, with interest do fixed maturity and by bills.....	2,204,715 000
Head office and branches.....	6,710,649 180
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	3,061,000 000
Sundry accounts.....	1,500,825 370
Cash.....	301,970 620
	63,315,000,000

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1899.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Broad, Actg. Manager.

A. G. Blake, Actg. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1899.	
Assets:	
Guaranteed accounts.....	7,682,318,770
Bills discounted.....	1,624,007 630
Bills receivable.....	6,949,411 745
do discounted.....	2,416,628 310
do pledged.....	6,261,530 764
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	11,033,093 700
Cash, in current funds.....	26,076,133 780
	99,015,495,264

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$100).....	10,000,000 000
Deposits in account current.....	11,325,044 610
With interest.....	12,149,095 107
Without interest.....	14,626,415 981
Head office and branches &c.....	15,700,166 984
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	21,242,545 601
Sundry accounts.....	5,087,291 140
	99,015,495,264

S. R. & O.

Petersen—Guthe, Directors.

RAQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1899.	
Assets:	
Shareholders, unutilised capital.....	5,000,000 000
Cash, in current funds.....	7,000,000 511
Branches and agencies.....	6,049,195 973
Bills discounted.....	2,416,628 310
Bills receivable.....	4,836,617 340
Guaranteed accounts current.....	2,233,053 850
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	1,291,640 800
Sundry accounts.....	1,794,141 830
	33,357,087,563

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, H. Joly, Director.

V. Marsot, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th May, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week ended 29th ult. amounted to 37,000 bags against entries of 35,000 bags and shipments of 51,300 bags. During the same week 82,000 bags were sold in New York, 45,000 in Havre, 107,000 in Hamburg and 36,000 bags in London, making a total of 310,000 bags as against 280,000 in the preceding week. The Rio market opened on Monday in a steady and quiet condition with little change on the previous Saturday. The business done between factors and packers was regulated on quotations of 1250 and 1260 per arroba for No. 7 type. The steadiness of exchange influenced the exporters whose offers were so low that packers could not do business by accepting them. The 4,000 bags sold during the week were generally said to have been bought on a base of 1220 for No. 7 type. In Santos good average was selling at 1240 and 1250 with a good market. In New York and Havre markets had no change of price to report, while Hamburg and London both reported small rises. The local market was very slightly more animated during the morning owing to the apparent weakness of exchange. The packers and factors arranged business at 1220 and the exporters bought some 4,000 bags at 1200, but exchange becoming firmer in the afternoon their demands fell off and the day closed with a total of 7,000 bags sold at 1230. Santos was unchanged with good average

selling at 7200 per to kilos. New York, Havre and Hamburg all reported small rises, but London was unaltered. Wednesday was a national holiday in Brazil and no business was done in Rio and Santos. New York and London reported falls of small interest, and Havre and Hamburg small rises of no importance. On Thursday there seemed to be more animation in the Rio market than has been seen for some time, but it was only apparent during the morning, and the day's business was small. The factors managed to get from 1220 to 1260 per arroba for No. 7 type, but the packers, but the prices expected by these from the exporters were not realised. The 6,000 bags disposed of were sold at prices from 1200 to 1250, but chiefly at the former rate. The price of good average in Santos sustained a fall to 7500 per to kilos, at which rate the market was quiet. The prices for No. 7 type, practically unchanged. According to the figures supplied by the New York Coffee exchange, the visible supply of the world on the 1st inst. was estimated at 5,341,200 bags against 5,693,800 in 1898, and 6,515,000 bags in 1st April last. These figures show that although the visible supply was 17,000 bags less than it was a month before, it is still 60,000 bags more than it was on the same date last year. The Rio market was weak on Friday owing to the firmness of exchange, and factors and packers arranged business from 1200 to 1250. There was a small demand on the part of the shippers, but the lowness of their offers prevented much business being done. In Santos good average was quoted at 7200 per to kilos. The week's sales there were 25,000 bags for the United States and 18,000 bags for Europe. All the foreign markets continued to rise.

The shipments since our last report have been:

19,544 bags for the United States	
1,065 " " Europe	
3,447 " " Cape of Good Hope	
1,204 " " River Plate, etc.	
25,420 bags	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags.
May 1 New York Br. str. <i>Cyprian Prince</i>	22,500
2 New Orleans Br. str. <i>Franklin</i>	7,700
2 New York Belg. str. <i>Heulth</i>	4,000
5 New York Germ. str. <i>Dalencia</i>	21,130

Europe:

1 Trieste Aust. str. <i>Rathor</i>	2,884
Antwerp Germ. str. <i>Franklin</i>	500
3 Southampton Br. str. <i>Nile</i>	500

Elsewhere:

2 River Plate Br. str. <i>Chid</i>	1,130
2 Casimiro various steamers.....	5,143
The rest of the week's sales in Santos good average against 36,100 bags for the previous week and 28,774 bags for the week before.	

The following, according to New-York types were the following

	May 6	Apr. 29
No. 6.....	12,800	13,800
7.....	11,000	11,800
8.....	11,000	11,800
9.....	11,200	11,400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 20,200 bags, against 20,785 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 2,280 bags.

The shipments of coffee in April amounted to 166,673 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:	bags.
New York.....	84,276
New Orleans.....	20,247
Baltimore.....	13,500
	118,023

Europe:

Genoa.....	7,744
Hamburg.....	6,543
Marseilles.....	3,307
Trieste.....	2,455
Antwerp.....	11,142
Southampton.....	1,630
London.....	800
Havre.....	131
Bordeaux.....	50
Other.....	8
	24,011

Other countries:

River Plate.....	3,547
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,600
Valparaiso.....	100
	4,747</

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PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following :

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the «William Pitt», of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.
Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

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Capital	Shares	Entitled	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçação Fluminense.....	200	—	July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Tatisral Moreaux.....	50\$	38,790	Jan. 99	23600
1,000,000	20,000	5,821	200	Carregens Fluminenses.....	200	51,225	Jan. 99	110 000\$
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	200 000\$
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 99	195 000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Edifícios do Brasil.....	100	2,985,472	8 000\$	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	159\$	2 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200	48,579	5 000\$	Jan. 99
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	"O Paiz" (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000\$	Feb. 99
3,544,999	70,899	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,013,184	Feb. 99	111 000\$
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Mattie Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 000\$	Jan. 99
1,600,000	8,000	all	100	Molinos Fluminenses.....	100	30,210	7 1/2\$	Feb. 99
9,412,300	94,128	34,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	871,601	Feb. 94	12 000\$
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	406,000	10 000\$	Jan. 99
1,500,000	15,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	—	6 000\$	Jan. 99
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,957	Jan. 99	20 000\$

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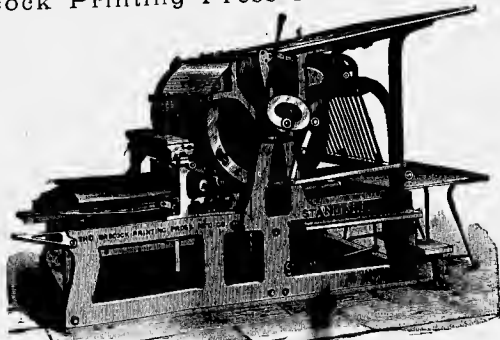
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